

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOVEMBER 3.

The President, Samuel G. Dixon, M.D., in the Chair.

Two hundred and seventy persons present.

On a Collection of Anthropoids.—Dr. Henry C. Chapman called attention to and described a fine collection recently presented by Dr. Thomas Biddle, consisting of mounted skins and skeletons of a gorilla, three chimpanzees and an orang utan, together with skeletons of man and a young orang utan. Comment was made on the peculiarities which ally man to the anthropoids or separate him from them, as shown in the skeleton, muscles, brain, viscera. The structure of the hand and foot of man as compared with the corresponding parts of the anthropoids was dwelt on at length.

MR. ARTHUR ERWIN BROWN spoke of the specific distinctions recognized among the anthropoids, their geographical distribution and habits. He explained the hypotheses which have been offered since Darwin to account for the stages in the phylogeny of the Anthropoidea, and spoke of certain characters in the teeth and vertebral column which appear to support Cope's view of their derivation directly from the Eocene lemuroids, without the intervention of catarrhine monkeys. Casts of the earliest known fossil human skulls were shown, and the opinion was expressed that the Neanderthal and Java men were distinctly intermediate types.